

LABOR CLARION

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No. 2

Salary Standardization Passed by Supervisors Gives Wage Increases

By unanimous vote of the Board of Supervisors on Monday last approximately thirty-six hundred employees of the City of San Francisco will receive pay raises on July 1 next, when the 1939-40 fiscal year starts, and more than five hundred classifications of positions in the city's service will be benefited by the salary standardization plan thus adopted.

The standardization ordinance must have the approval of Mayor Rossi after final adoption by the Board of Supervisors. It is generally expected that he will approve it.

Eventual total cost of the plan is \$873,302, according to Controller Boyd's check of the recommendations made by the Civil Service Commission, which were adopted by the city legislators. The entire bill will not have to be met by taxpayers until 1941.

Those Excluded From Raise

Excluded from pay raises under the program are firemen, policemen, teachers, library workers and some Park Commission laborers. Their exclusion cuts the number of city employees who theoretically could receive pay raises to about 6000.

Of these, some 2400 are now being paid scales made in the standardization set-up, which leaves about 3600 who will be affected.

The percentage of increases to be paid varies with each job classification, with probably the highest percentages of raises going to union labor groups. In addition, if unions increase their private scales, the city will match these additional raises. Some examples of what will happen in the three general classifications of city employees are:

Organized Workers Benefit

(1) Union labor—Carpenters now getting \$9 will get \$10 a day; electricians now getting \$10 will get \$11; bricklayers now getting \$12 will get \$14.

(2) Institutional workers—Orderlies, etc., now getting \$85 a month will get \$90 to \$115.

(3) White collar groups—Clerks, stenographers, typists, now getting \$155 to \$175 monthly, will get \$160 to \$180. Senior clerks now getting \$175 to \$200 will receive \$185 to \$225.

Typical groups whose pay will remain the same are telephone operators, who receive \$150 monthly, and janitors, who are paid \$135 to \$150.

All raises for municipal employees now receiving more than \$500 a month were barred. The saving was approximately \$12,000.

Property Owners Protest

Spokesmen for apartment house groups protested the increases, declaring that property owners in the city could not afford the tax increase.

William H. Nanry, director of the Bureau of Governmental Research, independent survey agency, declared many of the schedules were illegal because they did not compare with private industry prevailing rates. He indicated the legality of the questioned raises may be subject of a court suit.

Supporting Nanry were Will Merryman of the

Chamber of Commerce and Donald Fletcher of the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

In giving their initial approval to the salary standardization ordinance, supervisors concluded work that began in 1924 when the drive to make municipal salaries comparable to those paid in private industry for similar work started.

BAKERS' UNION SIGNS A. AND P.

A closed shop agreement in Detroit, Mich., between the Bakers' Union 326 of Detroit and the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company has been signed, according to a report from the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union at Washington, D. C. Two hundred and thirty employees are involved, and the company has agreed to use the union label on all its baked goods. This agreement may have a salutary effect upon the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, with whom Local 326 has been waging a courageous fight for union recognition.

Santa Cruz Hotels Sign With Culinary Unions

Union cooks, waiters, waitresses and bartenders in Santa Cruz have expressed themselves as well pleased with the agreement negotiated after a long controversy by Culinary Alliance and Bartenders' Union No. 530, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, with the Santa Cruz Hotel Owners' Association, whose members operate hotels, taverns and restaurants in the area. Seventeen member hotels signed up with the union within a few days after the agreement was finalized.

The contract, negotiated by H. W. Lisle, business agent of the union, provides a six-day week and eight-hour day within twelve hours, with time and one-half for overtime except during the months of July and August; during these months the hours are eight per day within fourteen hours except on Saturdays and Sundays, when nine hours within fourteen are stipulated as a day's work, the ninth hour being paid pro rata.

The wage scales range from \$2.25 per eight-hour day for waiters and waitresses to \$3.88 for fry cooks and \$4.67 for dinner cooks, meals included.

The contract expires April 1, 1941, and provides that there shall be "no change or amendment" prior to that date.

Buy Goods Made in America

Prospective purchasers of Fiesta and other equipment should closely and carefully scrutinize the labels on each and every piece of merchandise before purchasing. The market is flooded with goods "Made in Japan." These goods are the product of cheap labor and most unfavorable working conditions. The merchandise is in direct and unfair competition with merchandise made in America by American workmen and under American standards for labor. Look before you buy!

Blame Labor Board Delay as Major Cause Of Westwood Trouble

Events in Westwood throughout the past week have been of major news interest due to the declared purpose of the members of the local A.F.L. union, which is an affiliate of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, to demand a closed shop, and their establishment of a picket line which would refuse to permit non-members of the union to pass. This action brought about a clash with the C.I.O. organization, the latter declared to be a small minority of the total number of employees.

When the picket line was established, on Monday morning, fears were expressed of possible bitter warfare between the opposing groups, and Governor Olson came into the picture when he issued a statement to the president of the union in Westwood in which he declared that he had instructed the State Adjutant General to "preserve the peace, the safety and the rights of all citizens in the event your local authorities are unable to do so."

Union Demands Election

The statement of the chief executive, when read to the union by an officer of the National Guard, was said to have been greeted during the reading of certain portions by a chorus of booing, together with calls for the National Labor Relations Board to immediately set a date for the holding of an election to determine a collective bargaining agent for the lumber workers in that area. Delay in the granting of this latter demand is generally understood as being a prime cause for the existing situation, and an appeal was made to President Roosevelt on that phase of the controversy this week by Congressman Englebright. The union agreed to a forty-eight-hour "truce" on Tuesday, for further attempts at amicable adjustment.

Labor Official Issues Statement

On Wednesday evening Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor issued the following statement on the subject:

"The present unfortunate condition at Westwood is directly attributable to the inexcusable delay of the National Labor Relations Board in calling an election. The A.F.L. union consented to an election even though it represented more than 90 per cent of all of the employees of the Red River Lumber Company at Westwood. It took this stand because it wanted to give the workers an opportunity to again make their choice in the traditionally American method of the secret ballot.

Predicted Strife

"Time and again representations were made by the union and by its attorney to the National Labor Relations Board at Washington, and its regional director and attorneys at San Francisco, that the delay in holding the election was causing a loss of many thousands of dollars a week to the workers of Westwood and that it would be the cause of added labor strife. Not until some time in January did the board's attorneys unfold their secret plans. It seems that during the negotiations leading to the agreement for the consent election, unknown to the A.F.L. union or its attorney, the board's attorney and the Red River Lumber Com-

(Continued on Page Three)

Congressman Havenner Explains Vote Against Renewal of Dies Quiz

Under the privilege of "Extension of Remarks" in the lower house of Congress on February 3, Congressman Franck Havenner of the Fourth district (San Francisco) of California, discussing an appropriation for continuation of the Dies committee investigation, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that any member of this house, or any true American anywhere, will oppose a proper investigation by the Congress of un-American activities in the United States. A proper investigation by the Congress presupposes a fair and impartial inquiry, with carefully conducted hearings, scrupulous regard for the constitutional rights of accused persons, and thorough examination into the credibility of witnesses."

"Believing that such a fair and impartial investigation of this vitally important subject ought to be conducted, I did not oppose in the Seventy-fifth Congress the creation of the committee now commonly known as the Dies committee."

"After watching the proceedings of that committee for a period of four months last year I reached the conclusion that it had betrayed the high purpose for which it was created. Its hearings were conducted without regard for the most elemental rules of fair investigation."

"Vicious Accusations"

"Reputable American citizens from all walks of life were subjected to false and vicious accusations of un-American conduct and associations by witnesses of doubtful integrity, without being afforded an opportunity to confront their accusers or even to make subsequent statements in their own behalf. The witnesses who made these wholesale assaults on the reputations of American citizens were permitted to indulge in surmise, hearsay,

unsupported opinions and reckless conclusions, with no attempt to confine their testimony to facts and legal evidence.

"The committee has misused the prestige of Congress by employing nation-wide agencies of publicity, to which it would not otherwise have had access, for the dissemination of false and misleading political propaganda in state elections. This was done repeatedly and in such an obvious manner that its deliberate purpose was unmistakable."

What Committee Failed to Do

"The committee has apparently made little or no effort to investigate some of the most menacing un-American activities in this country today—activities of organizations and individuals inspired and financed from abroad and deliberately designed to influence our foreign policy and involve this nation in war."

"I would be willing to vote today, as I did last year, for a proper investigation of un-American activities, but the record of this committee has destroyed the confidence of a large part of the American people in its fairness and impartiality."

"I suggest that the House submit the report of this committee to the Department of Justice, with instructions that all evidence of un-American activities contained therein be thoroughly investigated, and that if such evidence constitutes violation of existing law it be presented to a grand jury and offenders be vigorously prosecuted. If the evidence should disclose subversive activities not covered by existing law the Department of Justice should be directed to report the facts to Congress for legislative action."

"In the meantime, if it be deemed advisable to proceed with a congressional inquiry into un-American and subversive activities which the Dies committee has neglected to investigate, I suggest the appointment of a new committee with definite instructions to carry out this important work in a manner which will command the support of all loyal Americans."

Los Angeles Teamsters

The regular meeting of Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America (Los Angeles and vicinity), was held on Monday evening, January 23, at which time the following delegates were elected to the following offices, and installed for the ensuing year:

Burt B. Currigan, president; Dexter L. Lewis, vice-president; J. T. Gardner, recording secretary; Thomas L. Pitts, financial secretary; T. E. Halsey, Paul Jones and Lee Owen, trustees.

Lincoln Celebration Will Be Held Monday

Carrying on a custom and tradition of many years, San Francisco will honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln and celebrate the 130th anniversary of his birth with a special program, to be presented next Monday, February 13, in the opera house. Lincoln's birthday falls, this year, on Sunday, February 12, but the Citizens' Committee in charge of arrangements decided to hold the memorial program the following morning. The program will begin at 9 a. m. and is open to the public.

The major address of the day will be titled "Abraham Lincoln," and will be delivered by the Hon. Walter McGovern. Mayor Angelo J. Rossi will also give a short talk. Miss Erma Everett, speaking for the city's youth and representing the George Washington High School student body, will talk on "Lincoln and Youth." Ray Shackelford, representing Polytechnic High School student body, has chosen the timely topic of "Our National Defense" as his subject. Lincoln's own "Gettysburg Address" will be delivered by Selden Sturgess.

In addition to the addresses the program will present several musical features. Led by Philip Sapiro, the Municipal Band will give a concert of national airs. Patriotic songs will be rendered by students of George Washington and Polytechnic high schools and John Swett and Roosevelt junior high schools. The a capella choir of Polytechnic High School, led by Miss Alma Rother, will present a second group of songs. To close the program floral wreaths will be laid on Lincoln's statue in the Civic Center.

GERMANY'S SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Nazi authorities say all passenger auto tires in Germany this year will be made from buna, a synthetic rubber. Two large factories are producing buna from coke and lime. It is claimed improvements have been made in technique, speed and production costs.

STEEL UNIONS WIN RULING

The United States Labor Department recently ruled that the iron and steel industry must pay prevailing minimum wages in carrying out government steel contracts. These rates have been set at 45 cents for plants in Southern states, 56½ cents for a group of Mid-Western states, 60 cents in the Far West, and 62½ cents in the North, from Wisconsin eastward.

Exposition Opening

One week from tomorrow (February 18) the gates of the Golden Gate International Exposition will be opened to the public. The World's Fair Premiere celebration, with "noise parades" at 8:30 a. m., noon and 5 p. m., will be staged Tuesday next.

Emerging from the general excitement that will precede the Exposition's opening February 18 and 19 came detailed plans for ceremonials that will open the city's greatest show.

At 8 a. m. February 18 ceremonies will be held as the first ferryboats carrying Fair visitors enter the island slips. From that time until noon bands will meet boats, three "name" dance bands will play and crowds will throng to the shore.

At noon the official dedication of the Fair will begin as the hour strikes from the carillon of the Tower of the Sun. A muted trumpet chorus, a massed choir and short speeches are programmed, to precede President Roosevelt's address from the White House. As he finishes speaking and presses a telegraph key, a twenty-one-gun salute will be fired by battleships in the Bay—and the Fair will be officially open.



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Statements Made on Dispute at Westwood

(Continued from Page One)

pany's attorneys had reached a secret understanding that the company would erect an office upon company property for the use of the C.I.O. Aside from the fact that this action would, in the eyes of the board, brand any other than a C.I.O. union a 'company union,' this admission on the part of the board's attorneys was proof positive of the board's willingness to sacrifice the workers' interests to a wage increase to any possible advantage that might accrue to the C.I.O. by reason of such delay.

Closed Shop Demanded

"The A.F.L. union at Westwood has always demanded, and is now demanding, a closed shop. The action taken on Monday morning was not directed merely at C.I.O.s but was also directed at all others who had failed to become members of the A.F.L. The right of the A.F.L. union to fight for a closed shop cannot be questioned. The history of organized labor proves most conclusively that closed shops have materially added to its strength, but aside from the closed shop feature, and equally as important, is the fact that the delay by the board in holding an election would preclude the A.F.L. from its right to bargain with the Red River Lumber Company for the restoration of wage cuts. Prior to the entering into of the agreement before the election the California State Federation of Labor was able to bring about an increase of 5 per cent. It was promised an additional 5 per cent, to become effective in January of this year. The Red River Lumber Company did not fulfill this promise."

Continuing, with reference to the existing situation, Secretary Vandeleur said:

Increased Wages Involved

"The Red River Lumber Company now declares a lockout. Our answer to the lockout is that the action taken by the A.F.L. union on Monday morning was not only an attempt to enforce closed shop conditions, but likewise to force the company to give the men an increase in wages. The A.F.L. union has no alternative now but to continue the strike for the wage increases and also for a closed shop; and if the National Labor Relations Board feels that it must oppose the A.F.L. fight for wage increases it can go to the limit.

"One factor which the public must ever bear in mind in this whole situation is that the National Labor Relations Board, the C.I.O. and the Red River Lumber Company are pursuing a course of action which is detrimental to the workers of Westwood and is preventing them from obtaining a living wage. This position of the A.F.L. union has been made clear to the board and to its regional office time and again. We again reiterate our position, and we again affirm our intention to use labor's economic weapon of strike and boycott to bring about at Westwood what we demand and are entitled to have, to-wit, a closed shop and substantial increase in wages.

Governor's Statement to Union

"If Governor Olson feels that under the circumstances he must send his militia to Westwood to shoot our members down, we say, like the early

Christian martyrs, 'Ours the necks, yours the sword,' but we will not recede from our just position."

In the statement which Governor Olson sent to the union he said that he had been informed of the conditions under which the Labor Board would call an election, which he proceeded to outline, including the provision that such election be held in a fair atmosphere and free from intimidation.

"I now understand," the statement continued, "that you are no longer content to abide by Labor Board procedure provided by the law; that you have established a picket line in order to keep any but your own members from working; that you have dispersed your picket line for the time being."

The Governor further declared that the union's apparent determination to take the law into its own hands placed it in an untenable position, and that he was "constrained to observe that if violence results from your action, or if you thus only further delay the calling of an election by the Labor Board, the blame will rest entirely upon you." He suggested the union members abandon all plans to picket, "coerce or intimidate," that they return to work, and "co-operate with other organizations" and permit the company's compliance with the recent court order to be in effect a sufficient time to enable the Labor Board to order an election.

Comment by Federation Official

On learning of the statement by the Governor, as above outlined, Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor thus commented, in part:

"Every sincere A.F.L. labor man in California realizes that the state government, as now constituted, is as fully prejudiced in favor of C.I.O. adherents as the local office of the National Labor Relations Board. * * * The least consideration that can be expected from the Governor's office will be recognition of established A.F.L. unionists whom we know as decided 'leftists'—men who carry A.F.L. cards and spend the majority of their time in meetings of the C.I.O. and the C.I.O. Labor Non-Partisan League." Asking why the Governor should mention National Guard troops, he stated the Westwood union had a membership of 1900 compared to a possible 200 C.I.O. members, and did not need to ask for state help.

A conference held at the governor's office in Sacramento on Wednesday and participated in by various prominent officials of the troubled area was announced as a failure in reaching a solution. "The governor is doing all he can," it was stated by some of the conference participants, "but Mrs. Rosseter shows no willingness to help. She admitted the board has the power to call an immediate election, but said the board will not do it, without a lot of conditions that can't be met." It was also reported the men would not return to work, but would not immediately establish the picket line.

Southern Labor Bodies Condemn Punitive Taxes

A conference of state federations and city central bodies of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, held in Atlanta on January 28 and 29, roundly condemned punitive chain store taxes, "whether by municipalities, state legislatures or national Congress."

Especially selected for condemnation was the so-called Patman chain store tax bill and measures based upon the principle of "steeply pyramiding taxes for the purpose of destroying this type of retail distribution."

"Prostitution of Taxing Power"

Action of the conference was invoked by Dewey Johnson, president of the Atlanta Federated Trades, who broke into his address of welcome to urge indorsement of a resolution passed by the Georgia Federation of Labor pledging "vigorous support of the tax policy of the American Federation of Labor," which has "always opposed punitive and discriminatory taxes."

President Johnson declared the proposed national and state bills and ordinances introduced in many cities to be "prostitution of the taxing power of government."

"This campaign," he said, "is not for the bona fide purpose of raising revenue but is for the avowed purpose of destroying one type of retail service, and that the most modern and efficient, because other types of distribution fear efficient modern competition."

When the resolution came up for consideration, an open forum was held, in which the rapid unionization of the A. & P. Tea Company was cited as evidence of the dual interest of organized labor as consumers defending low prices of chains and as wage earners defending their jobs.

Twenty Thousand Jobs Jeopardized

It was pointed out that more than twenty thousand jobs in Georgia alone, "increasingly held by members of organized labor," would be abolished if the program of taxing chains out of existence is successful.

Officers of every state represented participated in the debate, which was, without exception, emphatically condemnatory of the campaign and eulogistic of the manner in which the chains, especially the A. & P., had met the challenge.

The dangers to all forms of progressive business from political reprisal formed a prominent part in this debate.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1939

Oregon Anti-Picketing Law

The Social Security Board has announced its decision of the question presented at the hearing concerning the certification of the Oregon unemployment compensation law, held on December 19, 1938. In accordance with the decision the board certified to the secretary of the treasury the Oregon unemployment compensation law for tax-credit purposes for the taxable year 1938.

The question before the board arose out of the enactment by initiative proceedings of a statute which regulated the activities of labor groups and organizations. Subsequently the state Legislature enacted a law retroactive in its application which incorporates in the state unemployment compensation law the requirements of the Social Security Act, thus making certain that unemployment compensation benefits shall not be denied to individuals who refuse to accept new jobs under "yellow-dog contracts" or under sub-standard labor conditions, or vacant by reason of a strike, lockout or other labor dispute.

That legislation, and the fact that no worker had been denied benefits under any such circumstances, made it possible for the board to determine that the Oregon law conformed with the standards of the Social Security Act and could be certified for tax credits for the year 1938.

Hitler's Bellicose Threats

Chancellor Adolf Hitler did not say as many threatening things as the world expected him to say in his long-awaited speech of January 30. Probably this is due to the fact that while Italy and Germany have signed definite agreements to help each other in any war, Japan, it is now known, has refused to sign "for the present." But he threatened enough, as for instance:

"A war of rival ideologies, waged against the Italy of today, will, once it is launched and regardless of its motives, call Germany to the side of its friend.

"In large parts of the world... democracy has been withdrawn from circulation and been destroyed.

"Either the world's riches are distributed by force, in which case this distribution will from time to time always undergo a correction by force, or the distribution is undertaken according to the viewpoint of fairness and thereby also of common sense."

These speak pretty well for themselves, if you understand that anything which Hitler wants is fair, says I.L.N.S. He shows the most intense hatred for democracy, bringing it up again and again. He practically, but not in so many words, threatens war if any economic measures taken by other nations threaten Germany's exports.

Federal Judges and Politics

The United States Constitution wisely provides that nominations for certain offices made by the President must be confirmed by the Senate. This is one of the checks provided by the fundamental law to prevent invasions by one department of the government of the prerogatives and duties of another, and to prevent abuses of the appointing power.

On Monday of this week the Senate, by a vote of 72 to 9, rejected the nomination of Floyd H. Roberts as judge of a newly-created federal district court in Virginia. Led by Senator Carter Glass and his young colleague, Senator Harry Byrd, the dispatches say that "the Senate made plain its intention of keeping a firm hold on the filling of those jobs with which its members are directly concerned."

All sides agreed there was no question of Roberts' qualifications involved. The issue, senators said, was simply whether the President should be permitted to make an appointment to which both senators of the state objected.

On the alleged ground that Roberts was named to fill a place as a "rebutte" to them for not supporting the administration legislative proposals, Glass and Byrd had declared the nomination to be "personally offensive" to them.

In other words, the reactionary Virginia senators insist that the President must name judges who are satisfactory, not to the Senate as a whole, but to senators from the particular state where the judge is to dispense justice.

In plain words, Roberts was tried and condemned before he had a chance to present his case, and proceedings before the Judiciary Committee were just so much "window dressing."

In defense of the extraordinary conduct of the seventy-two senators it was argued that "the Senate is jealous of its power," and that, if the President were permitted to name a man obnoxious to Glass and Byrd, he might subject other senators to the same treatment.

In that connection it was pointed out that in appointing former Governor Allred to the federal bench in Texas the President proceeded without the approval of Senators Sheppard and Connally. However, these senators, although their candidates were turned down, are prepared to vote for Allred.

Those familiar with Virginia politics say that the battle over Roberts reveals a wide split in the Democratic party in Virginia. Glass and Byrd represent the "machine." Back of the "machine" are the public utilities and other "big business" concerns. Naturally those interests want their kind of a man on the federal bench.

On the other hand the progressive Democrats of the state, headed by the present governor, James H. Price, feel that the new judge should not be tied up with the "machine." President Roosevelt took the same view.

So the whole proceeding resolves itself into the startling fact that the holder of a federal judgeship must make himself unobjectionable to a political party or faction—which is a serious threat to honest dispensation of justice.

The plane speed record is above 400 miles an hour now, and is expected to stop at around 500. And George Stephenson was laughed at when he said that any machinery could make fifteen miles an hour.

The State of New York reports 2528 deaths from automobile accidents during 1938, and at that 527 lives were saved when compared to the record of 1937. Auto deaths were cut in one year 17½ per cent. Automobile injuries dropped from 106,482 in 1937 to 96,418 in 1938, a drop of 9½ per cent. Full figures are not in from all states, but estimates by rather experienced associations indicate that there has been a drop throughout the country.

"America Has the Power"

Eliot Janeway is running a series of articles in the weekly magazine, "The Nation," of which the title of the first number gives the key for the series. That title is, "America Has the Power." He declares flatly that the United States is more powerful, industrially, than all Europe and Asia, and gives some figures.

The American steel industry, working at capacity, can produce 72,000,000 tons of steel a year, and can raise that in two years to 100,000,000 tons, says Janeway. The rest of the world in 1937, driven by the armament rush, produced 76,000. We can produce 13,000,000 tons of sheet and strip in our continuous mills alone; no other country can produce a million tons with all the continuous mills it has and all it is building. Motor strength is enormously important in military strength. In 1937 this country produced 5,000,000 autos, and the rest of the world 1,300,000. We produce just under two-thirds of the world's oil, and with Latin America, 77 per cent.

And Janeway adds that this country is the only one in the world which has worked out the mass production scheme, and that we are helping to arm the dictatorships with it.

Though his series is not yet finished, it is plain that Janeway has two main ideas—(1) That with our industrial strength and development we cannot be conquered by any combination of dictatorship powers, and (2) that we should find some way to use this strength in raising our standard of living.

Labor will agree pretty thoroughly with both ideas; in fact, the American Federation of Labor in its call for planned industry is working for the same goal from a different starting point.

International Labor Amity

The American Federation of Labor has asked the International Federation of Trade Unions to hold its next executive council meeting, in May, and its next congress, in June, in the United States. Meetings here should promote understanding between American and European labor and be of world importance.

The congress, especially, would bring a large number of delegates from Europe and elsewhere to the United States and give them an opportunity to get first-hand information on American conditions. They would gain from American labor and American labor, in turn, would gain from meeting representatives of world labor face to face. Better understanding of each other's problems and difficulties should result.

The I.F.T.U. will accept the A.F.L. invitation for the executive council meeting, it is known. It is to be hoped it can see its way clear to hold its congress here also, though it may not be possible to change the convention from Zurich, Switzerland, where it is now scheduled to meet. Either the executive or the congress meeting will be welcomed by the United States.

The American Medical Association and its Washington, D. C., branch, the District Medical Society, have lost another round in their fight to avoid prosecution for violating the anti-trust laws. They demanded access to the grand jury's records and to be allowed to question the jurors. Justice Proctor answered that this would "divert and turn back the course of a criminal case from a trial of himself (the accused) to the trial of the grand jury and the prosecuting officers."

American aviation companies expect to start a transatlantic plane service within a short time, perhaps before the end of February. But what kind of a continent will they find when they get there if Hitler and Mussolini continue to erupt?

Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient.—Goldsmith.

Problem of Middle-Aged Workers Demands Attention of All Citizens

CHARLES M. KELLEY in "Machinists' Journal"

During the next few years one of the three or four outstanding questions before the American people will be adequate retirement pensions for "senior citizens." Tied up with it will be government action making provision for the "forgotten" men and women of industry—workers over 40 years of age.

These questions are going to be raised in Congress by the new senator from New York, James M. Mead, a seasoned progressive and a member of the Switchmen's Union.

He will have the support of two energetic young progressives—Sheridan Downey, recently-elected senator from California, and Senator Claude Pepper of Florida. In their campaigns Downey and Pepper both declared they would do everything possible to provide jobs for middle-aged workers and to obtain for them suitable pensions when their working days are over.

It is significant that in the last election some forty Republicans, conservative in all other particulars, pledged support of the Townsend Plan and owed their success to that and that alone. That is an indication that the issue is red-hot and will increase in intensity until disposed of.

Senator Mead has ready a carefully thought-out program which he will offer shortly after he takes his oath of office. It calls for a permanent Works Progress Administration, through which jobs will be maintained for workers not wanted by industry.

Mead also wants to remove age limits in civil service regulations, to give men and women above 40 preference in awarding government jobs.

Mead argues that young people, who are also tragic victims of unemployment, should be cared for through the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration.

In addition to providing jobs for these two groups at the ends of the age scale, Mead will fight to broaden the Social Security Act to cover millions of workers now excluded from its provisions, and also to increase the pensions of those who reach whatever retirement age is established by law.

"We must provide for men from 40 upward," Mead declares. "It is perfectly clear that industry does not want them. Discrimination because of age was practiced before the depression, and the evil has accentuated during the last eight years."

Mead agrees with Harry L. Hopkins, former W.P.A. administrator, and other students of unemployment, that it is a permanent problem. Hopkins recently issued a thought-provoking report which revealed that the machine is destroying jobs faster than they can be created by the government and industry.

Hopkins pointed out that skilled, middle-aged workers are mainly the victims of this ruthless process, and said that those who contend that age pensions will not increase from year to year are fooling themselves.

He predicted the time is coming when every American, on reaching a certain age, will receive a pension—not as charity "but as a matter of right."

The plight of the middle-aged was startlingly disclosed in the Census of Unemployment taken last winter by John D. Biggers, big industrialist. It showed that, outside the farms, men between 30 and 44 who were totally unemployed or engaged in emergency relief constituted 19 per cent of all available male workers. Between the ages of 40 and 44, 15 per cent were unemployed, while from 55 to 59 the rate jumped to 22 per cent.

Biggers, commenting on these figures, said that it is obvious that every year added to a worker's age after he passes 44 makes it increasingly difficult for him to obtain a job.

Mead insists that something must be done to

correct this condition if our social system is to continue.

"It is a problem that must not be overlooked or shuffled to the side lines," Mead declared. "The question has not developed suddenly; it has been before us for 15 years, but nothing has been done about it."

It is not a pleasant thought that we are to have permanently an army of unwanted men and women who must be cared for by the government or starve, but that is a grim fact that must be faced.

The report by Hopkins, already referred to, declared that ever since the smash of 1929 employers have been sitting up nights trying to evolve methods of turning out a greater volume of goods with fewer workers at smaller wages.

Widespread increases in productivity have taken place during the last eight years, and that is true for nearly all industries.

A few illustrations will show how far this job-slaughter has progressed. During 1936 and 1937 more than 1500 conveyors were sold to coal mines, as compared with a total of 849 in use in 1935, and every conveyor threw scores of skilled miners into the ranks of the jobless.

The same thing is true of the telephone and telegraph industries, railroad transportation and all the manufacturing industries, according to Hopkins.

"Even before 1929 the number employed had begun to decline in the railroad and coal mining industries," he said. "In spite of large increases in production, the number of jobs in the manufacturing industries was about the same in 1929 as in 1920."

"In agriculture, also, the number of people working had been dwindling with the introduction of tractor power and power-driven equipment. Many industries since 1929 have increased production at a faster pace than during the preceding decade. Thus, productivity in the telephone industry increased 25 per cent between 1919 and 1929, and by another 35 per cent between 1929 and 1935."

"Railroad traffic units per hour of employment increased by 28 per cent during the decade of the 1920s and by another 37 per cent during the first six years of the 1930s."

"Fifteen per cent more tobacco products were obtained per hour of work in 1933 than in 1929; 13 per cent more cigars and 18 per cent more cigarettes and smoking tobacco."

According to facts revealed by the survey, industries employing nine-tenths of the total labor

employed in manufacturing were producing more with fewer workers in 1935 than in 1929.

An illustration of what has been happening is provided by the steel industry, where modern hot strip mills with 375 men are producing an output which formerly required 4512 men.

Another example is the rubber tire industry, where the workers' output has more than doubled.

Still another is the rayon industry, where production per worker last year was practically two and one-half times as great as in 1929.

And job destruction has not reached its peak in rayon mills. An Ohio manufacturer recently announced that he is adopting a process to spin and finish thread 800 times faster than the method now in use.

If you believe that Hopkins' figures are shocking, read what has just been reported by the National Bureau of Economic Research, an impartial investigating agency supported by universities and foundations.

It has found that worker efficiency increased so rapidly during the depression that four men are now producing what five produced before. The fifth man, of course, lost his job.

If the workers had been given the benefit of this greater production, the Bureau declared, it would have been possible to increase wages from 20 to 25 per cent, or to reduce hours from 48.4 a week in 1929 to 38 hours, a reduction of 10.3 hours, or 21 per cent.

It is unnecessary to observe that the workers did not share the increased wealth, either in higher wages or shorter hours. Instead, those squeezed out by the machine constitute the army of the unemployed, for whom Mead, Downey and Pepper are going to bat in Congress.

The mere suggestion that Uncle Sam shall continue to provide employment for the middle-aged is going to bruise the heart of the tory, but he will writhe and squirm when it is demanded that larger pensions shall be paid these men and women when their working days are over.

But there is nothing revolutionary in the program. We have been doing something of this sort for years, and it has all but escaped attention.

For instance, this year the federal government is paying out just around \$50,000,000 in retirement pensions to men who served in the army, navy and marine corps. These individual pensions in comparison make the grants now paid to the aged seem like something dropped into the blind man's tin cup.

There are any number of former army and navy men, still in the prime of life, who are receiving up to \$6000 a year in pensions. When they have served thirty years they can retire on two-thirds of their salary. This regulation makes it possible for men to leave the service with an assured income for life at an age as low as 49 years.

And not one of them contributed a penny toward the pensions, as is done by railroad workers and those who are covered by the government's old-age retirement system.

Officers who enjoy retirement grants were educated at the expense of the government and were paid salaries while they were attending schools. For the thirty years they served the government they were paid good salaries and the work was easy and pleasant.

It is scarcely to be expected that the government will deal as generously with its workers as with its soldiers, but it is in the book that before many years men and women who have served their nation long and faithfully will approach the end of their days in complete assurance that they will get a pension that will be adequate to their needs.

The tories may not relish the prospect, but they may as well reconcile themselves to the inevitable. It is coming, as certainly as anything can be predicted.

Court vs. Press

("Labor Temple News," Peoria, Ill.)

Must the editorial voice of a newspaper be silenced while a case is pending in court? This nice little issue has broken out in Los Angeles and threatens to have far-reaching consequences. That it involves the odoriferous labor-hating Los Angeles "Times" is not particularly important. A newspaper friendly to labor might as easily, or more so, have been embroiled. The paper, its publisher and managing editor were found guilty of contempt of court in an action based on editorials commenting on pending court cases. One of the cases concerned the conviction of "sit-down" strikers. The paper published an editorial approving the verdict "as a warning to union terrorists" and apparently to induce the judge to give a strong sentence. . . . The case is being reviewed in the California Supreme Court.

The point is that once the courts are given the tyrannical privilege to curb comment on cases before them, in the future the ax will fall not upon the powerful papers but upon the necks of outspoken labor editors. On the other hand, we can't permit an autocratic newspaper publisher to dictate to our judiciary. One great social need must be weighed in the balance against another.

One-Man Street Cars To Vanish From City

Within three weeks one-man street cars will become a thing of the past in San Francisco as a result of removal of the final obstacle to enforcement of the ordinance in Federal Judge Louderback's court this week.

Signature of a final decree ordering the Market Street Railway to discontinue use of the cars forthwith and at the same time dissolving permanently the court's March, 1936, restraining order are responsible for this statement.

Both moves resulted from a motion of Assistant City Attorney Heidelberg, following agreement on procedure with the utility's attorneys.

While the decree made operation of one-man cars illegal immediately upon signing, District Attorney Brady said he had been notified by Samuel Kahn, president of the utility, his company would comply with the law as soon as possible, but asked "reasonable time" to revise schedules and train additional platform men.

Brady consented, adding he expected the change to take no more than three weeks, in some cases not more than a few days.

Meanwhile court costs were ordered filed with the District Court. Price of losing the suit will be about \$10,000 to the Market Street Railway.

RETRENCHMENT AND BIG SALARIES (*"Typographical Journal"*)

When an Ohio daily newspaper which had long been in existence recently "folded up" a writer to another paper in the city attempted to explain why the paper in question ceased publication and why no other paper was liable to enter that particular field. To make his point he cited that a daily newspaper having signed contracts with union workers was unable to retrench by cutting wages. Admitted. But he failed to state how much retrenchment could have been made by trimming the more than \$200,000 yearly salaries paid four of the executives in the "front office." The figures are taken from a United States Treasury report of recent date which showed large salaries going to executives in industry. An industrious union printer on that paper could have earned about \$2700 in a year. The president of the publishing company drew \$100,600, if the treasury figures are correct.

Federal Insurance Payments

Show Increase in California

Federal old-age insurance settlements, paid through the Social Security Board to the families of deceased workers who were employed at covered jobs before death and to eligible persons attaining age 65, reached a total of \$741,577 in the State of California at the end of 1938, J. B. Cress, San Francisco manager of the Social Security Board, has announced.

Payments to California claimants during December averaged \$64.64, as compared with a national average of \$65.63. Settlements were made with 16,626 persons in this state during 1937 and 1938.

Cress said that although many families are probably not yet aware of the insurance protection afforded by the Social Security Act in the event of the death of the wage earner, he is en-

couraged by the increasing number of persons who apply at his office at 785 Market street, room 402, and submit their claims.

Payments to beneficiaries are based on 3½ per cent of wages earned at covered employments between January 1, 1937, and the date of death or attainment of age 65. This means, Cress said, that the settlements are three and one-half times the amount paid by the worker in the form of a tax on his wages.

The 1 per cent rate on covered wages levied during 1937 and 1938 will continue through 1939, Cress said.

MRS. COOLIDGE IN NEWS

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge was among Northampton, Mass., and Smith College residents signing a telegram notifying the federal government that funds and homes for twenty-five German refugee children are available there. The telegram said the signers were "deeply moved by the plight of victims of the religious and racial persecution in Germany."

"Cissie" Loftus at the Curran

Cecilia ("Cissie") Loftus, celebrated actress and mimic, who has taken New York by storm for the past season with her delightful and well-patronized series of "Impressions and Impersonations," is due at the Curran Theater in San Francisco for a one-week engagement only beginning Monday evening, February 13, with one matinee on Wednesday, February 15.

Jack Leighter and Walter Pick, who viewed "Cissie" Loftus' sensational performance at the Vanderbilt Theater in New York, are presenting the star at the Curran Theater.

What San Francisco audiences will see and what completely captivated sophisticated New Yorkers is Miss Loftus' impersonations of such celebrated artists as Robert Morley in a scene from "Oscar Wilde," the current Broadway success, and Walter Huston in an episode from the New York hit, "Knickerbocker Holiday."

In her repertoire of impersonations of famous stage stars Cecilia Loftus will bring to the Curran stage an acid picture of Mrs. Patrick Campbell being shown about a Hollywood studio, commenting on all the actors she meets and mistaking one for the other; she will give her impressions of Beatrice Lillie as the very elegant Lady Peel, and Fannie Brice in a character sketch, "Mrs. Cohen at the Beach." Other world-famous celebrities who are mimicked by Miss Loftus include Helen Gahagan, Noel Coward, Lynn Fontanne, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, Gertrude Lawrence, Sophie Tucker, Ethel Barrymore, Nazimova, Harry Lauder, Libby Holman, Jeanne Eagels, Sarah Bernhardt and many others.

There will be a celebrated guest star at each performance of Miss Loftus at the Curran, it is announced.

Thirty Farm Tenants To Get Federal Loans

Thirty California farmers now renting land in Merced, Tulare and San Joaquin counties will receive loans during the next five weeks to purchase farms of their own, R. W. Hollenberg, assistant regional director of the Farm Security Administration, announced this week.

Hollenberg said that the loans will be made as part of the F.S.A. tenant purchase program, which was allocated operating funds of \$227,407 this fiscal year under provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Last year's allotment of \$90,963 enabled eleven farmers in San Joaquin and San Bernardino counties to buy land.

The Bankhead-Jones Act, passed in 1937, authorizes the Farm Security Administration to lend money for land purchase to a limited number of tenants, sharecroppers and other experienced farmers who are unable to obtain credit from any other source. The 1935 farm census showed that two out of every five American farmers do not own their land, and that 40,000 more are losing ownership every year.

According to the F.S.A. assistant director, the average size of the thirty farms bought in California this year will be thirty-eight acres. The average loan, as judged by last year's standards, will exceed \$7000, of which \$500 will probably be spent for improvement of homes, farm buildings and soil.

Applications for tenant loans are passed upon by county committees made up of three farmer members. Farmers selected by the committees agree to carry on operations under a far-sighted farm and home management plan, designed to increase self-maintenance and security through careful planning.

BASIS OF UNITY

We cannot bring about a real world unity based on lasting values without an understanding of the impulses and the fixed grooves of action of the different races and nationalities.—Ted Shawn in "Gods Who Dance."

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Income Tax Deductions For Automobile Owners

When making out their income tax returns car owners are entitled by law to certain deductions for sums paid out or losses sustained in connection with the ownership and operation of automobiles, it is pointed out by the California State Automobile Association.

Substantially the same deductions are permitted under the federal income tax law and the California personal income tax law. Federal tax returns must be made by March 15 and state tax returns by April 15. Deductible items are summarized by the Automobile Association as follows:

All sums paid during the calendar year as registration fees, vehicle license fees, personal property taxes, and municipal taxes.

Interest on money borrowed for the purchase of an automobile.

The amount of financing charges on automobiles purchased, which covers the interest on the loan, when specifically set forth in the contract, but not the amount covering the premium on insurance to protect the finance company's interest.

Automobile insurance on cars used for business purposes.

Uncompensated losses sustained by reason of damage to automobiles used for business or pleasure.

Damages paid for injuries to persons or for destruction of property, provided the automobile was being used for business at the time of the accident.

Loss sustained when a car used for business is sold outright at a price less than its depreciated value. (Loss sustained where an automobile used for business is traded in for a new car cannot be deducted, but such loss can be considered as part of the cost when computing the depreciation for the ensuing year.)

Where a purchaser of an automobile takes delivery out of state for use in this state, even though it is purchased from a retailer in this state, or where the purchaser buys the car from a retailer outside the state and brings the car into California for use, the California use tax act imposes a tax upon the consumer and whatever tax is paid by the consumer under this act is deductible.

Depreciation and All

All operating and maintenance expenses, including depreciation, on automobiles used wholly for business, or a pro rata share of such expenses representing business use where a passenger car is used for pleasure and business. Depreciation usually is figured at 20 per cent per annum. Where an employee receives an allowance or mileage from the employer for automobile operation, unless such allowance is declared as part of income, no claim can be made by the employee for deduction on account of operating expenses.

Non-deductible items include the California and federal gasoline tax and the federal taxes on lubricating oil, tires, tubes, accessories, new cars and trucks. A federal ruling is that these taxes are imposed upon the manufacturer or distributor, not upon the consumer.

No deduction can be made for the amount paid for an automobile used for either business or pleasure, this being a capital expenditure and subject to claim for depreciation where the automobile is used for business.

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CLASS IN CITIZENSHIP

A class in American citizenship started last night at 345 Mason street under auspices of the educational department of the San Francisco Joint Board of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Miss Jennie Matyas announced that the class will be held every Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock, with Phyllis Haley of George Washington High School as instructor.

EXTRA! FINANCIAL SURPLUS

While much of the world resorted to deficit financing, the Republic of Liberia ended its last fiscal year with a surplus. This country, with an area of some 15,000 square miles, was founded in 1820 by liberated negro slaves, under auspices of the American Colonization Society, and was recognized as an independent state in 1847.

Case Affecting Harry Bridges To Be Argued Before High Court

Joseph G. Strecker of Hot Springs, Ark., told the United States Supreme Court this week the evidence was "insufficient" to sustain a deportation warrant against him on the ground that the Communist party, of which he was once a member, advocates the overthrow of the government by force.

Whitney North Seymour of New York, counsel for the Austrian-born Strecker, filed his brief in advance of arguments before the high court.

The litigation is expected to have an effect on possible deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, Australian-born West Coast C.I.O. leader.

Civil Service Exams.

In order to recruit fire suppression workers for the Division of Forestry, a series of state civil service examinations will be given throughout the state from February 13 to March 15, Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the State Personnel Board, announced this week.

An examining crew will go to Willits, Eureka, Redding, Red Bluff, Oroville, Sacramento, Sonoma, Fresno, Bakersfield, Orange, San Diego, San Bernardino, King City and Alma. Examinations for the following positions will be given:

Fire suppression crew cook, assistant state fire truck driver, fire suppression crew man, fire suppression crew foreman, forestry field clerk and dispatcher and state forest fire lookout.

Applications can be obtained and must be filed in person, on a date to be announced later, in the town where the examinations are to be given.

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San Jose Hotel Seeks Damages From Unions

Thoroughly intoxicated by a desire to smash labor organization in San Jose, Newcomb & Co., operators of the Hotel Sainte Claire in San Jose, have filed a suit in the Superior Court asking that an injunction be issued to prohibit picketing of the hotel by Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Local No. 180 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. In addition to the injunction, the hotel management asked for damages amounting to \$10,000.

The controversy dates back to last July, when, following the failure of efforts to secure a signed agreement with the hotel management, the union members declared a strike and picketed the hotel entrance.

Recently the hotel management submitted certain provisions to the union which were accepted in the desire to reach a speedy settlement. Later, however, the hotel spokesmen demanded certain modifications in their own provisions which union officials held impossible. The strike and picketing were continued.

Send in Your Coupons to Aid Infantile Paralysis Campaign

The 1939 Infantile Paralysis Campaign came to an end on January 31. The Labor Division, early in the campaign, announced January as coupon month for the victims of this dread disease. Send in your coupons now! The coupons are found on the union-made packages of Raleigh, Kool and Viceroy cigarettes. The Labor Division will redeem these coupons for cash through the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company and turn the proceeds over to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The address is Labor Division, Carpenters' building, Washington, D. C.



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Run o' the Hook

By F. E. HOLDERBY
President Typographical Union No. 21

The special election for president held February 1 resulted in the election of F. E. Holderby for the unexpired term caused by the death of President George S. Hollis. A. C. Allyn, who opposed Holderby in the election, received 389 votes against 457 for the latter.

Long Beach Typographical Union has just entered into a contract with the publishers which runs for one year and contains improved working conditions for the members over the previous contract.

According to "Editor and Publisher," five Albany city officials, now or formerly identified with the printing trade, have been appointed to a committee to "wait upon" Mayor Thacher at the testimonial dinner to Claude M. Baker in Albany's Ten Eyck Hotel, January 22. The mayor will welcome Mr. Baker and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The dinner is being sponsored by four Albany area typographical units—Albany, Cohoes, Schenectady and Troy.

Headquarters is having a hectic month. Besides holding the recent special election we are to move to our new home at 405 Sansome street this month, and preparation for this move is taking up the full time of everyone connected with the arrangements.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

This chapel's vote in the presidential contest showed: Holderby 46, Allyn 15. . . . A special chapel meeting to elect tellers for the presidential election selected Noel M. Ray, Robert Slattery and Dwight Bristow. L. J. Begon and Mike Sage tied for alternate. . . . Vic Cimino snared a day's work on the headquarters canvassing board. . . . When he got up in the morning of January 31 the thermometer registered 28 in his East Bay neighborhood, Harry Cross says, and, no foolin', there was plenty of "frost on the punkins." . . . That, you'll recall, was the day streets and roofs were white with hail by 5 p. m. and it was once Ed Balthasar regretted his habit of hatlessness. Hail stones big as marbles bounced off his bald dome. . . . Dixie Wear, old-time tourist, oozed into the chapel during the great storm to find everybody watching it through the windows. His impatience was obvious. "I'm going back East," he announced, "where a bit of hail isn't considered a revolutionary event." . . . The Charge of the Light Brigade was tame stuff compared to our comma warfare. Proof-reader Henderson related his version of a broadcast containing a comic who read a sign, "Drink Canada Dry," and complained he'd tried but couldn't. Sid Tiers wisecracked he'd had his radio on and liked the same program because there were so few commas. . . . Just back from Sacramento, Frank Snow is giving all and sundry the inside dope. No more, he confides, can you pull a dripping spoon from your coffee, lick it, then push it into a public sugar bowl. No, no, a proposed law is "gonna make it agin the law," Frank elegantly phrases it. . . . An item or so in this column and ski bugs began to compare notes and get acquainted. Dick Smith is unable to understand why

sports writers pay so little attention to a sport grown so tremendously in the last half dozen years. . . . Only 10,000 skiers patronized Mount Shasta a decade ago, according to Mr. Smith, while in 1938 more than 90,000 enthusiasts skated, jumped or practically flew down Shasta's long, breath-taking slopes. They almost came to blows over who should be the one to set the weather reports. And what a joy Saturday morning when weather report predicted plenty of snow in the Sierra for Sunday.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

One morning last week the clock in the composing room was several minutes fast and some of the boys were almost killed in the rush of late comers to get to work. . . . See where schools for editorial room workers are advocated. Not a bad idea at that, is the opinion of a lot of us.

Sign in one of the restaurants near the new terminal: "Try one of our tender stakes." We've tried some that weren't so tender on the sawbuck. . . . Several of the boys are either trying to go '49 or else forgot to shave, according to looks. . . . The new game of Chinese checkers is a child's game, according to one of our co-workers. But so far he has been able to beat the better half only once. . . . Since the trains cross the bridge our commuters certainly look better for the extra sleep—or do they?

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

The fiesta spirit is prevalent in the chapel. Members are becoming bewhiskered in true western style. Caballeros, cow-hands, vaqueros, gamblers, miners, etc., are swarming all over the chapel. Earl Fay, Art Linkous, Frank Sherman, Ernie Jehly, Howard Smith and others have enough whiskers now to qualify. It behooves all of us to get busy and get some sort of western accoutrements for the fiesta. We are told the kangaroo courts are going to bear down on those who are not wearing some sort of regalia. . . . Business has been very slow during the past few weeks. Leroy Bartlett moved over to the Federal Printing Company; Earl Close, being at the foot of the board, took extra work at the Federal; Al Clark, R. Sieh, Ray Collier, Frank Turney, Paul Coontz all moved to the state printing office in Sacramento. The bills left over by the Legislature are about all in type and the state office will soon drop many extras until the Legislature reconvenes in March. . . . Vacation schedules are being posted, with those chapel members having children of school age being allowed the preference of school holiday dates. . . . Warning! Watch for the "made-in-Japan" label when purchasing fiesta equipment. The local market is flooded with this cheap merchandise.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

Forty-four golfers braved the elements last Sunday to participate in the first golf tourney held this year by the sports committee, and they were well repaid for their bravery. Although Jupiter Pluvius was threatening all day, the tournament was finished with the exception of two foursomes when Jupiter decided to let go—and let go he did; but by the time he really got going the golfers were all safely sheltered in the clubhouse.

This tourney was by far the most successful of all those staged by the committee, as thirty-eight out of the forty-four golfers are members of S.F. T.U., and several of the thirty-eight were participating for the first time. The handicaps worked out by the committee met with approval, and it is pleasing to note that the prize winners of this tournament, with a few exceptions, are members who had not been prize winners in either of the previous tournaments.

Thanks are extended by the golf association to Ronald Cameron of the "Examiner," "Cy" Stright, ditto, and the non-golfing chairman of the sports

committee, J. A. W. McDermott, for their valiant work in staging this successful affair. Prize winners and their scores were as follows:

Class A—Low gross: Henno and Stright tied with 78. Low net: Scott, Iusi, Cameron and McDill tied with 67. (All four received a prize.)

Class B—Low gross: Rooney and Hawkins tied with 87s. (Each received a prize.) Low net: Ellis and Zeiger tied with 66s. (Both received a prize.)

Class C—Low gross: Valiant won with a 97. Runner-up prize won by George Hearst. Low net: Won by Bud Griffin with a 63. Runner-up prizes were won by Percy Crebassa and L. L. Sheveland with 74 and 81, respectively.

Guest flight prize was won by R. Hughes, "Examiner" office boy, with a low gross of 79. Best scores of tournament: Low gross, Stright and Henno, tied with 78 each. Low net; Bud Griffin, all by himself, with a 63.

The next tournament has been tentatively set for April 2, at Ingleside. Watch this column for more news next week concerning the Typographical Union flight in the San Francisco city championship, and for more golf news.

February dues are now due for members of the Union Printers' Golf Association of San Francisco.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

George Murray of the "News" has become one of San Francisco's "finest" (now Officer Murray). He was among the new members added to Chief of Police Quinn's custodians of the peace. George was presented an artistic fountain pen with his name engraved upon it by members of the mailing chapel of the "News." Congratulations!

Otto G. Lepp, foreman of the Milwaukee "Sentinel," has completely recovered from a recent attack of stomach ailment.

An Eastern correspondent, in a letter to this writer, says: "Recently Munro Roberts, secretary-treasurer M.T.D.U., wrote a letter to all officers of Mailer unions. In this letter he gives 'opinions' as regards the Federal Minimum Wage Law Act. He further apologizes to employers for charging overtime on a sixth day, and advises local unions to gain a 7½-hour day, which would total 1950 hours a year, and then Roberts further says: 'Men could work a sixth day with conformity of law.' Roberts further 'laments that if the union does not provide men the employer will employ non-union men.' Roberts states, among other things, that the purpose of the letter is 'not to discourage the shorter work-day, but merely to advise unions how to get around the law.' To practically alibi to them (employers) by saying 'We won't charge you overtime' is another example of what 'leadership' M.T.D.U. officers give. I feel quite certain that to shorten hours in a mailing room will no doubt be more difficult whenever the Roberts letter is introduced into an arbitration case. In place of urging local unions to develop a sound apprenticeship, to formulate a sounder policy for future mailers, they are advised how to get around a federal law. How tragic! What the h—l will he (Roberts) advise for next year, when the law requires forty-two, and the year following, when it will be forty hours?"

Just another good reason why Mailer unions should secede from the M.T.D.U. or demand that their officers petition M.T.D.U. officers demanding the withdrawal of the Mailer injunction. But by what authority does Mr. Roberts set himself up to speak for any Mailer unions of or outside the M.T.D.U.? Mailer unions have shown themselves capable of conducting their unions in a lawful and businesslike manner, and to the advantage of working mailers, without any gratuitous advice from the lawyer-secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U.—Mr. Roberts.

Demand the union label, card and button.

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A.F.L. Plans Revival Of Pan-American Group

The American Federation of Labor executive council, in session at Miami, Fla., considered this week revival of the dormant Pan-American Federation of Labor to counteract nazi-fascist doctrines in South America—a step which might add international flavor to the C.I.O.-A.F.L. differences.

Federation President William Green said the A.F.L. executive council considered sending a commission to confer with South American labor groups on revival of the inter-continental organization launched by the late Samuel Gompers.

Green also mentioned that the council was interested in the "extreme leftist movement" in Mexican labor affairs.

This allusion was given added significance since C.I.O. Leader John L. Lewis attended the organization of a new Latin-American federation of labor unions in Mexico City last September.

Green said the A.F.L. would use organization and education techniques to offset foreign influences on South American labor.

San Francisco Red Cross Chapter Asks Help for Earthquake Victims

Contributions for the relief of the Chilean earthquake sufferers will be received by the San Francisco Chapter, American Red Cross, at 1136 Eddy street, Frederick J. Koster, chapter chairman, announces. The dead are reported to number 30,000 and the injured exceed 50,000, while many thousands are homeless.

A Red Cross relief worker who sped from the Canal Zone to Santiago, Chile, aboard the first plane, has been on the disaster scene since January 31.

The American Junior Red Cross, as an expression of sympathy, sent \$1000 from the National Children's Fund, which they support through penny contributions, to be spent for the relief of children who are among the disaster victims.

Additional funds will be forwarded as rapidly as received, Chairman Davis informs Koster.

"RUN LITTLE CHILLUN" AT ALCAZAR

All attendance records for a Pacific Coast Federal Theater production have been broken by the current all-negro musical drama, "Run Little Chillun," at the Alcazar, it was announced by Charles P. Teevin, northern California director. Indications are that before the present engagement is concluded a new high will be set for all Federal Theater units in the country to shoot at, it is said. Interest in the play continues unabated. The Alcazar is filled to capacity nightly, but many desirable seats are obtainable for every performance.

BEARING A DOUBLE BURDEN

Doctor (breaking news of twins to father)—Well, Mr. Cross, if I may say so, we all have our little crosses, and you have two.

Public School Forums

"United States Customs Administration" will be the discussion topic at James Lick Adult Forum, Twenty-fifth and Noe streets, next Tuesday evening, Deputy Superintendent Robert F. Gray has announced. George A. Marshall, assistant collector of customs, will be guest speaker.

Miss Edith Wilson, assistant district attorney, will speak Wednesday night at Polytechnic Adult Center, Frederick street at Arguello boulevard. Her subject, "A Day in Women's Court," will deal with her experiences as prosecutor in cases having to do with women and the law.

"Wonders of Treasure Isle Today" is the subject

of an illustrated lecture by Myron D. Richards, lecture division, G.G.I.E., at Edison Adult Forum, Twenty-second and Chattanooga streets, Thursday evening. Richards will also outline plans for the opening day of the Fair.

The fourth speaker in a series on world peace at Lafayette Forum, Thirty-sixth and Anza streets, Friday night, will be Dr. Carl Landauer, international authority on Germany. Dr. Landauer's topic will be, "Germany's Role in World Affairs."

The same evening, at Portola Adult Forum, Girard at Bacon streets, I. W. Collins, chief load dispatcher for the P.G.&E., will speak on "Fish and Game Preservation in the High Sierra," and present a colored sound motion picture, "Sierra Playground."

Teamsters' Joint Council

By STEPHEN F. GILLIGAN

Credentials have been received from the thirty locals connected with Teamsters' Joint Executive Council No. 7, and many changes have been noted.

Garage Employees' Union, Local No. 665, has asked for permission to grant temporary working permits for the duration of the Fair.

Local 556, Garage Employees' Union of San Mateo and Santa Clara counties, was granted strike sanction against the Motor Car Dealers of Palo Alto.

The annual election was held and the following officers elected: President, John P. McLaughlin; vice-president, Charles Real; secretary-treasurer, Walter R. Otto; recording secretary, Stephen F. Gilligan; trustees, J. Trumpower, Thomas Kennedy and Thomas White.

There was only one change in the official roster. All officers were re-elected by acclamation except the trustees. Thomas White was elected in place of W. Phillips.

President John P. McLaughlin has returned from the American Federation of Labor executive board meeting, which was held in Miami, Fla., and reported much good had been accomplished.

An Encouraging Report

In a report made to the Union Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council, Bert Richie, delegate of Laundry Drivers' Union No. 256, said in part:

"For years we have been fighting to survive in our industry, and at last the shop-owners have agreed to live up to the standard of our American living wage and have agreed to put our unemployed to work. Therefore I am taking the opportunity at this time to ask you to help us by patronizing all our offices that display a fair price for laundry and cleaning and signs of the union label, card and button in their shops, thereby helping organized union labor. We are asking the delegates to take this message back to their respective locals."

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Ghost Town Myth Refuted By Chamber's Figures

The ridiculous story of San Francisco becoming a "ghost town" because of the activities of organized labor, circulated by interested employers who sought to discredit the unions, is amply refuted by figures made public this week by the Chamber of Commerce.

San Francisco led all Pacific Coast ports in total foreign trade value during 1938, figures released by the Chamber of Commerce revealed.

The value of San Francisco's foreign trade was \$193,016,075, nearly \$2,000,000 more than the total of the second ranking Coast port, Los Angeles, according to the Chamber of Commerce compilation, which also shows that chief exports listed for the first eleven months were: Dried fruit, \$18,627,851, and canned and preserved fruits, \$13,921,759; coffee was the leading import, with a total value of \$12,888,278 for the same period.

The United Kingdom was San Francisco's best customer, importing \$28,498,662 of its commodities. Leading supplier of the city was the Philippine Islands, from which came \$6,563,237 in imports.

Union Label Fiesta Togs

Editor Labor Clarion:

The week of February 14 to 19 has been proclaimed Fiesta Week in San Francisco.

The spirit of "Go Western" during this celebration is sweeping the city. I wish to call to the attention of organized labor that the market is being flooded with Japanese and Chinese garments.

As labor will take an active part in this fiesta I wish to call to its attention that they can dress Western and have the union label of the United Garment Workers on their scarfs, handkerchiefs, shirts, jeans and neckties.

Anyone wishing information as to stores selling our union-made garments can receive it from the office of the Union Label Section.

Respectfully yours, **ANDY AHERN,**
Secretary, Garment Cutters No. 45.

William W. Hansen : : : : : Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin : : : : : President
Geo. J. Amussen : : : : : Secretary
UNITED UNDERTAKERS
Established July, 1883
1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.
NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL
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Serving the
Mission with
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Let Us Serve You

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, February 3, 1939.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll-Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Automobile Mechanics No. 1305, C. F. Jensen vice Sol Gersh; Candy Workers and Confectioners' Branch of No. 24, David Dunham, Clifford Roeder and William Warren; Bookbinders and Bindery Women, Alice Dickson, Anna Kahler, Charles Favro, William Keiser and William S. Hogan; Building Service Employees No. 14, withdrawing Delegates Stanley Leavell and James Sturgeon, retaining four delegates; Butchers No. 508, Frank Crossley vice Edw. J. Wulff; Circular Distributors, B. A. Brundage, L. H. Gilmour and J. J. Fleming; Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, Lena Nardi vice F. M. Buckalew; Electrical Workers No. 6, additional delegate, E. Morf; Garment Cutters No. 45, D. Moro vice Andy Ahern; Painters No. 1158, Dave Kruger vice John Neilson. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building and Construction Trades Council. Grocery Clerks, thanking Council for settling controversy with two delicatessen stores by the executive committee.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Placing the Pacific Coast Nut House, San Jose, on the unfair list by Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County;

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.
Boussum Photographic Studios, 2320 Mission, 133 Geary.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Haas Bros. Candy Stores.
Howard Automobile Company.
Italian-Swiss Colony (wines and brandies).
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster streets.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

United Garment Cutters No. 45, announcing union label scarfs, handkerchiefs, shirts and jeans for the fiesta season of the Golden Gate International Exposition, to displace Japanese and Chinese garments.

Referred to Union Label Section: From United Garment Workers' International Union, advising that Du Bois & Son of New York City, uniform manufacturers, are now unfair.

Referred to Officers: Stove Crafts Association of San Francisco Bay District, announcing that Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters No. 706 are installing O'Keefe & Merritt and Gaffers & Sattler unfair stoves and heaters.

Request Complied With: From Municipal Park Employees' Union, requesting Council to make proper representations to the Mayor and the Park Commission to pay prevailing rates of wages to employees in the department doing various kinds of work, occupations listed in the communication.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Jewelers' Local No. 36, requesting Council to oppose bill presented to the State Legislature, Assembly Bill No. 741, by the Horological Association.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Building Service Employees No. 14, requesting strike sanction against 1150 Union street, operated by George Johnson. Circular Distributors' Union, complaint against Becker Distributing Company and American Distributing Company. Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, resolution calling upon Governor and State Assembly to investigate strike of prisoners of San Quentin. Paste Makers' Union No. 10567, requesting strike sanction against West Coast Macaroni Manufacturing Company of Oakland. Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089, complaint against James Gray, Inc., Ferry building and New Terminal cigar stands. Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, complaint against Victoria Hotel and Granada Hotel.

Resolution presented by Delegates Laurence Palacios, C. T. McDonough, Thomas White, A. Cancilla and A. Ballerini, calling attention to the unemployment of youth and campaign blaming labor unions for their inability to obtain employment as members of the labor movement, and seeking to secure assistance from the American Federation of Labor and President Green, and setting up a committee of the Labor Council to help overcome anti-union feeling that may develop from this condition. Moved to adopt; carried, and resolution to be published in Labor Clarion. Similar resolution presented by Retail Furniture and Appliance Salesmen No. 1285.

Federation of Teachers presented a resolution urging members of organized labor interested in workers' education to ask for union teachers conducting free adult education classes in the W.P.A. and Evening Adult Education Centers of San Francisco Public Schools. (See resolution elsewhere in Labor Clarion.)

Installation of the officers declared elected last

week then took place, and Past President Daniel P. Haggerty administered the ritualistic work for the ceremony prescribed by A.F.L. Manual.

Report of Executive Committee—Application for strike sanction of Federation of Building Service Crafts against California Bakery Association was largely attended by representatives of the many unions involved, and was discussed at length before Representatives Marks and Foley of the association. It appeared that some concessions would be granted by the association, and the unions desired to find out the desires of their individual unions how far to co-operate with the building service crafts, and the latter desired to get a better offer from the association; wherefore matter was laid over for further consultations. Complaint of Grocery Clerks No. 648 against Little Bear delicatessen, 5351 Geary, and Freis delicatessen, 1435 Fillmore, were heard, and later reported settled satisfactorily to the union. Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' complaints against Arcade Beauty Salon and the Powell Beauty Salon were referred to the union for settlement, at request of the union. Complaint of Circular Distributors' Union No. BB-11 was found to involve the Becker Distributing Agency more than the Klute's Penny Store, wherefore the complaint was recommended to be directed against the distributing agency and the location of the address of the latter ascertained. The same union's complaint against the Cal-Disadero Food Shop was reported settled. Complaint of District Council of Painters No. 8 against Commercial Minerals Company, 310 Irwin street, was heard, and President Shelley volunteered to investigate. Complaint of Novelty and Pocketbook Workers against Storek Leather Products Company, 1121 Howard street, laid over, neither side appearing. Committee recommended that a letter be sent to the affiliated unions asking them to donate an amount equal to 25 cents per member for the entertainment of the delegates and visitors to the 1939 convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in San Francisco. Committee recommended that the Council tender a vote of thanks and best wishes to Delegates John C. Daly of Letter Carriers and Sister Mary Everson of Waitresses No. 48 for their long and faithful service as members of the executive committee of the Council. Report concurred in.

Special Order of Business: Information and discussion of two proposals or plans for distribution of electric power generated in Hetch Hetchy, one providing for a twenty-five million dollar bond issue, partial distribution, and one of a fifty-five million dollar bond issue, providing for total municipal distribution, and discussing ways and means for a solution of the said plans. Moved that the Council act in the matter in committee of the whole, without change of presiding officer; motion carried. The following speakers discussed the said plans: Paul J. Ost of the Public Utilities Commission spoke for the fifty-five million dollar plan; Messrs. A. B. Wagner and Paul McCarthy for the partial or so-called "People's Plan." After hours of discussion motion was made that in the inauguration of electric power distribution it be done on a basis of less than twenty-five million dollars. Amendment to make the basis fifty-five million dollars, as recommended by the Law and Legislative Committee. Amendment carried, after the previous question had been put and carried. Motion thereupon made and carried that the president be empowered to appoint a committee of five to co-operate in the campaign in the coming election for the adoption of Plan No. 8.

Receipts, \$608.60; expenditures, \$398.18.

Committee adjourned at 11:50 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

There is no human life so poor and small as not to hold a divine possibility.—Martineau.

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ROOS BROS.

Market at Stockton Street

Locally Speaking

By RUSSELL G. JOHNSON

In spite of heavy rainstorms this city has certainly created a fiesta spirit in true San Franciscan style—"The City That Knows How." But I promised to tell you the story of Emperor Norton I of San Francisco. So here goes:

Joshua Norton came to San Francisco from Cape Town in 1849. He made a fortune, lost it, and in 1853 left San Francisco, his mind deranged. When he returned six years later he wore a new suit—blue broadcloth with gold buttons and gold epaulets; he had a retinue composed of two mongrels, Lazarus and Bummer, and a new dignity. He was disappointed because his friends hadn't heard that he had been appointed Emperor of the United States. But they soon were informed, because he inserted proclamations in the papers—one that the laws should be strengthened "to cause confidence to exist both at home and abroad in our stability and integrity"; and another that "a suspension bridge be constructed from Oakland Point to Yerba Buena (San Francisco), from thence to Sausalito."

The city played its part in Norton's tragic little drama. The city council provided his elegant uniforms, printers furnished free the beautifully engraved 25- and 50-cent "royal bonds," hotels, cafes and bars treated him to their finest service; theaters, concert halls and private libraries welcomed him; steamship lines and railways gave him free transportation. He sat with the School Board and the State Legislature and often made suggestions that were followed, for on most subjects his mind was unusually clear.

Norton fell dead one rainy night, on California street, near Kearny. For three days his body lay in state, while 30,000 people came to honor him. The church was filled with flowers and a chorus of school children sang. San Francisco remembered a tribute once paid him by a magistrate: "Emperor Norton has shed no blood, robbed no one, despoiled no country—which is more than can be said of his fellow emperors."

People laughed at Emperor Norton, and called him a madman. But the suspension bridge he once decreed now stands in San Francisco Bay, and on it a plaque will be placed to perpetuate his memory.

* * *

Some three months before the close of 1938, during the heat of an industrial dispute involving merchants, warehouse owners and their employees, a cry of "San Francisco is a Ghost Town" arose; other expressions followed to the effect that the once proud city was a place of desolation, where factories were vacant, stores deserted and consequently scores of unemployed; that the city was under the domination of a small group of working men and women.

It should be a source of pride to every citizen that this ghost has been laid to rest. And who can doubt this? The Embarcadero is busier than ever as the stately ships of the President Line take the place of the Dollar liners. Business in San Francisco is getting bigger and better; and for the first time in twenty years "big business" and labor are beginning to understand each other.

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FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT CONCERTS

On Sunday, February 19, at 8 p. m., in the Curran Theater, 445 Geary street, the Federal Music Project of the Works Progress Administration will inaugurate a series of four Sunday evening symphonic concerts.

Resolutions

Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council
Friday, February 3, 1939

Whereas, The unemployment within our state, city and county is increasing more and more each day; and

Whereas, Said unemployment does not only involve skilled men and women but includes thousands of young boys and girls who are being graduated from public schools semi-annually; and

Whereas, Due to said unemployment, youth surveys have been made throughout our state, city and county which show that many young people are blaming labor unions for preventing their getting jobs by reasons of employers circulating extensive propaganda, quoting, "We've got a closed shop contract here and can't hire except through the union. The unions are the major cause of unemployment, preventing your right to a livelihood," thereby causing a certain resentment toward organized labor; and

Whereas, Due to this propaganda many group organizations have sprung up in the past year, poisoning the minds of these youths and creating a strong anti-labor sentiment; and

Whereas, That through the above-mentioned exists such a serious condition that President William Green has stated: "We must guard against the creation of an army of handymen partially trained who would be employed at lower wages and thus break down our wage standards," and further advises that national and local advisory committees be created for the purpose of finding ways and means to aid youth in preparing for and finding employment; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council go on record as indorsing and supporting such a program and to further forward a copy of this resolution to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council be instructed to take this matter under earnest consideration as to the advisability of setting up such committees within our respective localities, which may tend to help overcome any anti-union feeling that may exist among the youth in our state, city and county, and which may aid said youth in preparing and finding employment.

LAWRENCE PALACIOS,
C. T. McDONOUGH,
THOMAS WHITE,
A. CANCELLA,
A. BALLERINI.

EVERYTHING

FOR THE

HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling

FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

The meeting of Cooks' Local 44 of Thursday, February 2, was the best-attended meeting that we have had for quite a long time. More than five hundred were present. A very good debate took place on the proposed change in by-laws concerning the imposition of a fine of 50 cents for non-attendance once each month at business meetings, and the motion to adopt was overwhelmingly turned down. It seemed to be the idea of most of the members present that if a member was not interested enough in the hours, wages and conditions that he or she was working for to attend the meetings and voice his opinion on the floor, a fine of 50 cents would not cause him to change but would only make him sore at the organization for imposing a fine upon him.

Thursday, February 9, there will come up for final reading the question of raising the dues to \$1.75 per month. Be sure that you attend and let us hear what you think on this matter; but remember that your union is one of the cheapest in the state, considering what you are receiving in return for your money. Also don't forget that your per capita tax, both to the Local Joint Board and also to the International, has been raised considerably in the last few months.

Brother Rainbow reports that Hale's store in the Mission district has a full crew of union clerks. If you or your family feel like trading with the Penney establishment we ask that you demand to be served by a union clerk and wait around until you get service. All of these downtown stores that cater to the workers must be brought into line, and it can easily be done. Just show to the management that you are determined in this matter to organize his place of business; he will come to time. If the Mission can be 100 per cent union there is no reason for the rest of the town to be haywire. All it needs is for the workers to take action, and this applies especially to the culinary workers, who have for years past been supported by the other unions in the matter of only eating where they see our house card displayed in the front window of a restaurant.

The Aquatic Park will officially open on February 11. We have five cooks working there at present, and Business Agent Moore will have a full list with all the necessary data as soon as the place is in full swing. Chef Rene Cannozzi is in charge of the kitchens.

Don't forget: Demand the union button, label and shop card; urge your friends to do the same thing.

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**UNION-MADE
MEN'S WORK CLOTHING**

At Lowest Prices

Domestic and Imported

LIQUORS

At All Five Weinstein Co. Stores

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119 POST-KEARNY
615 MARKET
172 ELLIS
100 MARKET

The People's Government

By DAVID L. FOUTZ

With the Legislature in recess and the Governor well on the road to recovery, activity in Sacramento is at a high pitch. Attorneys in the legislative council's office are busy reviewing and classifying bills introduced in both houses and making legal breakdown on the Legislature's measures.

* * *

The Governor has announced several new appointments of interest to the people. Melvyn Douglas, prominent member of the Democratic Motion Picture Committee and famous film star, was appointed to the State Relief Commission and State Welfare Board. The Governor said in naming Douglas: "Douglas is definitely convinced that human suffering in California is intolerable and unnecessary." Douglas has spent much time studying the needs of agricultural workers and is fully committed to work for the rehabilitation of human beings.

* * *

Last week the much discussed appointments to the Racing Board were named by Governor Olson. He appointed Edward Young and Claude I. Parker, both of Los Angeles, to rule the destinies of the Racing Commission. Young, a well-known Los Angeles attorney and former classmate and fraternity brother of the Governor, was named chairman of the board.

Claude L. Parker, who has been a resident of Los Angeles for forty-seven years, was appointed United States collector of revenue by Theodore Roosevelt, and since his resignation from that office has specialized in federal and state taxation.

* * *

Five new commissioners to the Golden Gate International Exposition were named by Governor Olson. He appointed Carl Youngberg, San Francisco; Irene Erdman, Oakland; Joseph Shenck and Norman Church, Los Angeles, and Paul C. Edwards of San Francisco. Frank W. Clark, director of public works, will be chairman of the commission.

* * *

The Assembly interim committee to investigate unemployment and relief held its initial meeting in Sacramento last week without success. The meeting had been publicized, business and industrial leaders had been invited to attend and discuss with the committee plans of aiding the unemployed and also to discuss mounting taxes. However, it seemed that the business and industrial leaders of Sacramento were not interested and failed to attend.

* * *

Mrs. Marguerete L. Clark, a member of the Los Angeles City Board of Education was appointed by the Governor to the post of chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare in the State Department of Industrial Relations. She succeeds Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney of Los Angeles.

Another appointment by the Governor was that of Kathryn H. Kilbourne of Los Angeles to the position of assistant director of the State Relief Administration for Los Angeles County. The director of the S.R.A. in Los Angeles County will be named later.

* * *

The controversy in Alameda County created by former Governor Merriam's last-hour appointment of Mark Lee Megladdery to the Superior Court has been ended. Megladdery, who resigned under fire of a grand jury investigation of his operations while serving as Merriam's private secretary, was never assigned a case. Governor Olson appointed S. Victor Wagler, prominent Oakland attorney and civic leader, to the bench. The appointment was hailed as "adding dignity to the courts of California" by Alameda County newspapers and by members of the Bar Association.

It makes me feel like
shouting
HURRAH
for
CALIFORNIA!



Yes, ma'am, we've got plenty
to celebrate about out here in
this land from the Sierra to
the Golden Gate.



No king or queen has ever spent a winter more comfortably than we have. A dozen servants stoking up a fire couldn't have kept any home at just the right temperature as well as our Natural Gas heating did last winter. Think of us, and the thousands of Californians just like us, who were pressing a button or tuning in on a thermostat and sitting and absorbing the comforting warmth from some Natural Gas heating machine.

Let's tell the world about it. I feel like shouting—Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, for California—where Life is easier, better and cheaper.

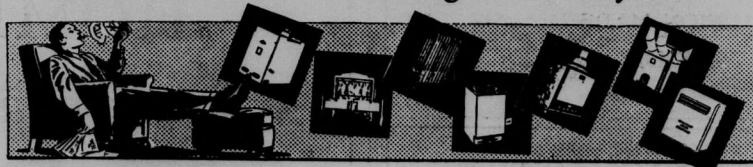
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*This is how Californians keep their homes
warm in winter . . . sitting in an easy chair*



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